

THE AMERICAN NEGRO EXHIBIT.

(Continued from third page)

such as those of Bishops Gaines, Holsey and Turner; Messrs. Shell and Nash, of Atlanta, Ga.; Messrs. Murray, McKinlay, Dr. Grimke, and a street view of Eleventh street, Washington, D. C., and many others. Below Case 2 is a view of front page headings of some of our leading newspapers.

CASE NO. 3, GEORGIA NEGRO.

It was as late as December 28th that Prof. DuBois had concluded to undertake the special investigation of Georgia which I had requested him to make. This State was chosen because it has the largest Negro population, because it is a leader in Southern sentiment, but especially because Prof. DuBois was at the work in the State



HON. GEO. H. WHITE.

and he was by far the man of all others to do the work of investigation. My second choice would have been Virginia, and third South Carolina. Prof. DuBois outlined his plan and estimated his expense at \$2,500. The amount was immediately appropriated and with his usual zeal he began the task. Ten or a dozen clerks were employed and the great machinery of a special census was set to work. Blanks were printed, correspondence launched and expert mechanical engineers set to work. The task came near being too much for his health, for he broke down in the midst, and the physician almost but ordered the work stopped. He did not, however, and we have the results. In this case are 31 charts, as follows:

No. 1, in front, shows Eastern and Western Hemispheres and the distribution of Africans and their descendants in all parts of the world.



MAJ. C. A. FLEETWOOD.

Nos. 2 and 3, the States according to their Negro population, Georgia heading the list, with 858,815.

No. 4, Negro population of Georgia, as follows: 1790, 29,662; 1800, 60,423; 1810, 107,019; 1820, 151,417; 1830, 220,017; 1840, 283,697; 1850, 384,616; 1860, 465,098; 1870, 545,142; 1880, 725,133; 1890, 858,815.

Nos. 5 and 6, Negro population of Georgia by counties in 1870, 1880 and 1890, showing the movement of the population.

No. 7, migration from Georgia to other States, showing actual number of Negroes born in Georgia who were resident in each State and Territory; also of those in Georgia who were born in the several States and Territories; 89,351 Negroes born in Georgia live in other States, whereas only 43,200 Negroes born in other States live in Georgia.

No. 8 shows that notwithstanding this immigration from Georgia of the net sum of 46,147 Negroes in

1800, Negroes, 37 per cent of total population of 162,686.

1830, Negroes, 42.5 per cent of total population of 516,823.

1860, Negroes, 44 per cent of total population of 1,057,286.

1890, Negroes, 46.7 per cent of total population of 1,837,353.

No. 9, Comparative increase of whites and Negroes in Georgia.

No. 10, Age distribution compared with France, in which the Negro does not appear to so good advantage.

No. 11, Conjugal condition compared with Germany, showing the total population married, single, widowed and divorced at different ages. Here the Negro in his family life compares favorably with the country having the highest perfection in home life.

Nos. 12 to 19 take up the subjects of city and rural population, slaves and percentage of free colored people, amalgamation, illiteracy, enrollment in public schools, teachers, school houses and students in special courses. Nos. 20 to 31 show by unique designs valuation of school property, occupations of Negroes, property assessed for \$13,447,423, land owned to value of \$4,220,120, acres to amount of 1,042,223 owned in 1899, acres in each county, value of farm tools, horses and other stock, etc., etc.

EXHIBIT CASE, NO. 4.

In the adjoining case we find 150 of the finest photographs to be seen anywhere in the exposition. Hampton Institute sent them to tell the story of her work, and they have served the purpose admirably. As any description is impossible we pass to

CASE NO. 5.

Containing another set of charts sent by Atlanta University. These charts tell the story of Negro statistics for the whole country, much as the charts previously described do for Georgia.

CASE NO. 6.

In the last case to the right is a miscellaneous collection of photographs, charts, etc., showing Medal of Honor Men, factories owned or operated by Negroes, other factories in which they have employment, stores, shops and other places of business owned, and homes, churches and organizations conducted. In this last is the True Reformers of Richmond and views of Negro soldiers.

On the extending shelf are accessible a series of bound volumes of written work by pupils of Fisk. The volumes are illustrated by photographs. In the shelves underneath are over 200 volumes of books by Negro authors. The total number of books by Negroes amounts to 1,400 volumes or more.

THE TUSKEGEE EXHIBIT.

Just above the exhibit case are 17 swinging cases containing samples of shop and farm work of the Tuskegee Institute. This institution believes in showing the practical things manufactured by its students in that great hive of industry. It has followed the rule in this case and by careful device has congested into a few feet the evidence of what its students are doing. One-half of these cases to the right contain beautifully arranged specimens of the magnificent agricultural work being done. Girls are seen in the photographs being taught open air work, and beside the picture are samples of the products they raise. This idea is carried out throughout the exhibit and thousands of visitors have turned these cases with interest.

Just above the Tuskegee exhibit are pictures of three men, one of whom, B. K. Bruce, represents the most successful man we have produced in politics; the next, Booker T. Washington, is the first Negro in America in the estimation of the Nation, and the third must attach his signature to every paper dollar and every bond issued by the United States Government, or else

neither is worth more than waste paper. In the vestibule (not shown in illustration) is a long case made of best French plate glass, containing the nine models made by Prof. Hunster and contributed by the Washington Colored Public Schools. If thousands have looked at any other features of this exhibit, tens of thousands have studied these models. Dramatic tableaux of real life, they speak to the most ignorant visitor.

No. 1 shows a family of ex-slaves, just emancipated. Just behind them are woods representing the darkness of slavery, and before them is a winding path leading into an unknown future. Despair rests upon the face of the father, in close embrace the mother hugs a baby child, her first joy of freedom, since no cruel master can snatch it away. The enterprising bare-legged boy, whose development we shall trace

ANDREW F. HILYER.
Expert Agent Negro Exhibit.

in subsequent models, presents an apple to his hungry father.

Model 2 shows a different scene. The father, aided by the son, is constructing the first rude home. The mother has upon a forked crossbeam a pot boiling with food from somewhere.

In scene 3 the Northern school ma'am has a group of children under the friendly shade of an oak tree and the father stands enchanted by the scene. He leaves, and in scene 4 you behold him beside his weary horse talking to his neighbors whom he here finds cutting wood. Axes are at rest and the father pleads with his neighbors to come together and build a school house for the teacher. In model 5 he is welcoming the teacher to the first school house, which is an old



MR. DAN'L MURRAY.

cabin, chimney of stack, and fresh mud in the cracks. Seven years pass away, and in scene 6 the small farm, wagon, horse and neat home tell the story of the farmer's struggle and success. Seven years more pass, and in model 7 a neat white school house, with glass windows and brick chimney and cheerful children are presided over by the young man who was the barefoot boy in the first group.

A generation passes away, and thirty-five years after slavery we behold

the three cadets and three young lady pupils, with the principal and the large, commodious building of the Washington Colored High School, represented in models 8 and 9. Prof. Hunster is too modest a man, his genius is too great to hold from the world the products of which he is capable. I trust he will honor himself and the race by more such constructions.

In this brief summary I must beg pardon of exhibitors for doing them so much injustice in the meagre description given. To properly describe any exhibit named above would take all the space of this lengthy article.

SALIENT FEATURES.

The features of this exhibit which have most interested visitors are five, which I give in the order of importance to most visitors. First, the charts by DuBois, and Atlanta University; second, the photographs by Hampton Institute and the miscellaneous photos; third, the models furnished by Washington Colored Public Schools; fourth, books by Negro authors; fifth, the samples of industrial work and agricultural products, by Tuskegee Institute. Not all visitors will agree with this selection. Many have been most interested in the bound volumes of written work by Fisk University, others in the bound volumes of patents issued to negroes, but none will, I think, dispute first place for the charts.

AWARDS.

Many will recall the following prediction of Assistant Commissioner-General Woodward, December 2, 1899:

"There is much talk in Paris as to what will be the chief attraction of the exhibition. It will be our exhibit of the educational work that is being done for our Negroes. I think this exhibition will show other Nations that we know how to solve the Negro problems upon intelligent, civilized lines. Some foreigners think we have nothing for the Negro but the bludgeon and revolver; we shall convince them otherwise."

Two things have possibly demonstrated the truthfulness of the prediction—one, the receiving of fifteen awards, as follows:

Two Grand Prizes.

Two Gold Medals.

Seven Silver Medals.

Two Bronx Medals.

Two Honorable Mentions.

The other, the following interview by Commissioner General Peck given to a local correspondent.

"Commissioner General Peck said regarding the exhibit made by the colored people of the United States at the Paris Exposition that 'their display was not only creditable as showing the advancement of the race, but it has attracted great attention from foreigners and had made the colored element of our population a very conspicuous figure in civilization. The work that had been done here in connection therewith reflected great credit upon their special representative, Thomas J. Calloway, appointed by me, and I am glad to hear testimony to that portion of the United States Exhibit.'"

But what seems to me as the highest testimony of all is the request, which our own Commissioner of Education, Dr. W. T. Harris, who, after studying the exhibit made for the entire exhibit for his bureau in Washington.

RECOGNITION OF RACE'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Aside from the exhibit itself I think it was fortunate that the Negroes of America had a representative here. Several times I have been a guest at the Palace of the President of the French Government, and likewise at the palaces of Germany, Spain, Austria, Japan and others. Americans likewise have shown me every consideration, and my only complaint is lack of time to accept them all. When the monument to Lafayette was presented to France by the school children of America, it was stated by the orator of the day, Mr. Thompson, that among those who had contributed were the Negro children of America. It was a pleasure, therefore, for Mrs. Calloway and I to have our two little girls there in the official orchestra of the platform as representative of the millions at home.

THOS. J. CALLOWAY,
Paris, France.